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MONTANA

# NEWS

## SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICES

SOME DOCUMENTS

*Successor to the Senior Citizen News*

Volume 1

May, 1972

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## Congress Moves on Aging Programs



**RETired SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM** bosses from each state met for briefing recently in Hudson, Wisconsin. From left are Robert Jackson of Alabama, John B. Keller of the Office of Aging Volunteer Programs in Washington, D. C., Judith Wood, Colorado, Richard Patton, Ohio, and Richard L. King of Helena, Montana, who recently was hired as Montana's RSVP resource specialist.

## Senior Citizens' Nutrition Needs To Get Priority

There is every indication that during fiscal 1973 programs for the elderly will be greatly expanded in Montana.

However, it is still uncertain when new Federal funds will be available.

Three members of the State Aging Services Division attended a week-long session in San Francisco at which pending federal programs were analyzed by gerontologists from the University of Pennsylvania.

The Montana representatives were Lyle Downing, state aging services administrator; Jack L. Tucker, assistant administrator, and Stephen E. McMahon, program officer.

It was also pointed out in San Francisco that President

## RSVP Getting Under Way

A national training conference for RSVP resource specialists from 18 states, including Montana, was held the

week of April 16 in Hudson, Wisconsin. The conference was sponsored by the federal

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# COMMENT -

*by Lyle Downing*



We take this opportunity to salute Senator Frank Church, Demo-Idaho, for his untiring efforts to upgrade the economic and social standards of America's Senior Citizens.

The dynamic young Idaho lawmaker "laid it on the line" recently when he pleaded the cause of the elderly before the United States Senate. He also lauded the delegates to the 1971 White House Conference on Aging. At the same time he blasted some of our national policies as they affect aging programs.

"We could have established a comprehensive manpower program for older workers for the cost of one submarine," he declared.

The senator said he questions the Nixon administration on many of its expenditures.

He added that fortunately the White House Conference on Aging exerted sufficient pressure to bring about a new appraisal of Senior Citizen programs.

"There is no question but it took a White House Conference to turn around an administration that was first willing to settle for \$29.5 million for the Older Americans Act, about \$1.45 for each Senior Citizen. It took the White House Conference to demonstrate that the elderly were deeply dissatisfied and it took the White House Conference to provide the necessary emphasis to secure a \$100 million appropriation for the Older Americans Act, the highest in its history.

"What is now necessary is a joint effort by Congress and a willing administration to construct sound and coherent programs for the aging."

According to Senator Church, all age groups have felt the crunch of unsound economic policies—whether in the form of massive layoffs, shorter work weeks, smaller pay checks, rising prices, higher interest rates, or just slow business. Older persons and their families have been especially hard-hit.

Fortunately, Senator Church continued, despite all these adverse conditions, there is a firm bi-partisan attitude in

Congress when it comes to issues affecting older Americans." Nowhere is this better demonstrated than in the Committee on Aging on which I serve as chairman. We may have eleven Democrats and nine Republicans on our committee, but in our treatment of the issues affecting the elderly we try to conduct our business in a bi-partisan manner. What is needed now is a joint effort by Congress and a willing administration to construct a sound and coherent program for the elderly."

At the age of 46, an age of emerging accomplishment, Senator Church already has achieved goals that have won him notable recognition.

First elected at the age of 32 in 1956, Church was one of the youngest men ever to win a seat in the United States Senate. In 1962 he became the first Democratic senator ever to be re-elected in Idaho.

## STATE OF MONTANA

### SRS NEWS

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Helena, Mt. 59601

**What is your Senior Citizen Center doing? If you would like to see your center's activities in the SRS News, write to the Managing Editor, SRS News, 715 Fee St., Helena, Mt. 59601. We also are interested in articles about Senior Citizens who have lived through extraordinary experiences, or who currently are engaged in unusual activities.**

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## Congress Moves

Nixon signed the nutrition bill (S-1163) into Law on March 22, 1972. Under this bill \$500,000 will be allocated to the State Aging Services Division. Mr. Nixon requested in a special message on aging to Congress that 100 million dollars be made available to meet the nutrition needs of older Americans. The President proposed a series of amendments to the 1965 Older Americans Act.

Discussion is still continuing in Congress on two versions of the proposed 1972 Older Americans Act amendments. The first proposes a broad-range of programs including nutrition and social services and other organizational and programmatic changes which would expand considerably the present role of the Administration on Aging.

Another measure which Congress is considering contains significant authority for a nutritional program as well as social services emphasizing an orderly process of planning and programming through the state agencies and local units on aging. It offers considerable new latitude to states in the division of funds among various program components in the act and stresses the need for comprehensive service delivery.

John B. Martin, national commissioner on aging, said that because of the uncertainty of the outcome regarding the Older Americans Act amendments it is not yet possible to spell out in detail

those steps which should be officially taken to implement the program in 1973.

"We can assume," Mr. Martin added, "that there will be a nutrition program of significant size and scope implemented in 1973. There will be considerable expansion of social services to the elderly. The role and responsibility of the state agencies will be expanded significantly. Programs will be implemented in geographic areas of the greatest priority and with special emphasis on those older persons in greatest need."

The Montana Aging Services Division has completed an agreement with ACTION to administer a retired senior volunteer program in Montana. ACTION has allocated \$39,440 to this state for carrying out a two-year RSVP Program. The establishment of RSVP throughout Montana already is under way. Richard L. King has been named as a resource specialist to establish community programs throughout Montana.

Retired Senior Citizens will be recruited for many types of service for the elderly on a volunteer basis. ACTION will furnish transportation and out-of-pocket expenses for volunteers.

Continued from page one

## RSVP Begins

Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) as part of a federal drive to enable retired persons 60 and older to serve their communities as volunteers.

Richard L. King of Helena, who recently was appointed by the Aging Services Division, Montana Social Rehabilitation Services as the State RSVP Resource Specialist, was among those attending the conference.

Last year \$5 million was appropriated for 10 pilot RSVP local grants in representative areas of the U.S. Immediate success of the pilot programs was so obvious that appropriations were tripled to \$15 million for this fiscal year. The bulk of the appropriations will go to local community organizations through RSVP grants. It is anticipated that there will be some 300 RSVP projects in operation throughout the nation by July 1, involving eventually some 75,000 senior volunteers.

Any retired person 60 and over will be eligible to become an RSVP volunteer with no restrictions based on education, income, or experience.

Volunteers will serve in a variety of organizations, agencies and institutions, including schools, day-care centers, hospitals, nursing homes, economic development agencies and other community service centers.

Any agency or non-profit organization desirous of more specific information on initiating a grant application is invited to contact Mr. King at SRS, Aging Services Division, 715 Fee Street, Helena, Montana, 59601. The fiscal year ends June 30, so in order to receive a grant this fiscal year you must act quickly.

Jobs Among Prime Needs

# May Proclaimed Senior Citizen Month

## State of Montana Proclamation

WHEREAS, A majority of Montana's 70,000 Senior Citizens are in need of services to improve their economic and social status; and

WHEREAS, These older Americans are largely responsible for making Montana a great state, they have a right to spend their remaining years in happiness and contentment; and

WHEREAS, The Montana Aging Services Division has made substantial progress in providing senior centers and other programs for elderly persons;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Forrest H. Anderson, Governor of the State of Montana, do hereby proclaim the month of May, 1972, as

SENIOR CITIZEN MONTH and urge that each Montanan make May outstanding by supporting the Montana Commission on Aging and other agencies which are working for the betterment of older Americans.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF MONTANA to be affixed, DONE at the City of Helena, the Capital, this 24th day of April, in the year of our LORD, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two.

FORREST H. ANDERSON  
Governor of Montana

ATTEST

FRANK MURRAY  
Secretary of State

## Social Security Says New Name, New Card

Persons who change their names because of marriage or other reasons must fill out a form to change the name on their social security record. They will then be mailed a new card with their old number and new name.

With the arrival of May, Senior Citizens Month, the Employment Security Commission has issued a plea on behalf of older workers.

Vern Vatland, older workers supervisor for the commission, pointed out that Senior Citizens, in this case anyone over 45, often are among the first victims in the onset of increased unemployment.

He said the unwillingness of employers to hire or retain older workers is based on myths which make no sense. In 1900, the life expectancy of a man was 46, and it may have made sense not to hire a 45-year-old, he said.

A child born today may expect to live to 70, and a man already 70 may expect to live substantially longer. The inability to get work after 45 thus can lead to many unhappy years for a man who is both willing and physically able to work, Vatland said.

He pointed out that interesting and gainful employment is one of the major desires of older persons.

Besides the prejudices of employers, older workers labor under a variety of handicaps, Vatland said, pointing out that many of them possess only outmoded skills, and inadequate education to compete with younger job seekers.

One measure of the value society places on the work of a person is the pay he can

command. For those in professional and management positions, the peak earning period is over by 55. Earnings of clerical workers decline when they are between 45 and 50, while unskilled workers reach their earning peak between 30 and 35. Skilled and unskilled workers, many of whom belong to unions and have seniority rights, usually hit their peak between 45 and 50.

Vatland urged employers to recognize the advantages of hiring older workers. He cited lower turnover, greater motivation, and better work attendance among many reasons to hire older workers.



**WORKING FOR AGING**—Irma Teztloff, regional field representative for the Administration on Aging in Denver, and Don Sekora, adult services supervisor for the Montana Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, discuss their mutual problems in helping expand services for Montana's 70,000 residents over 65 at a Helena conference.

# Sennett Backs Modernization of SRS

What's good for the city sometimes is good for the country, and it is high time urban techniques for delivering social services are introduced into relatively rural Montana, according to Deputy SRS Director Frank Sennett.

Sennett said recently that he supports development in Montana of a multi-service center concept originated in large urban areas.

The key to the multi-service concept lies in centralizing all the social service divisions in one building, so persons needing the service of more than one division do not have to trudge among widely separated offices.

Sennett said many and perhaps most persons needing one social service also need others.

Along with centralization of the divisions, Sennett advocated hiring paraprofessional "friends," whose duty would

be to take basic information from persons entering the centralized offices and then guide them to the proper division. The friend would continue as the contact between the individuals and the divisions, following up cases to assure that needs were served as well as possible by the center and other available facilities and services.

Centralization of SRS offices in each town would not necessarily call for construction of any new buildings, Sennett said.

Many schools have space available because of declining enrollment, and the presence of SRS offices would benefit students, he said.

For example, SRS professionals located in schools could augment school counselors and psychologists, and visual and medical services would be able to detect and treat health problems in chil-

dren.

Senior Citizens might establish centers in the schools, where they could take advantage of nutrition programs operated through existing food preparation facilities.

Senior Citizens Centers in schools could lead to opportunities for older people to serve as educational aides, perhaps leading to an interchange of views and better understanding between the generations, Sennett said.

The change to centralized services probably will be slow and piecemeal, although there is increasing demand for it, he said. "I think the demand is coming from people who are tired of a thousand different programs with no sense of beginning or end and the feelings that they are fed up with being shuffled from one bureaucracy to another when they need help."



**THE 73 HELENA SENIOR CITIZENS** who went to Las Vegas in March report they had no difficulty staying occupied. Shown here in a group-sing in the Showboat Hotel where they stayed, the Seniors spent their time "doing what everybody does" in Las Vegas, according to Earle Tucker, director of the Helena Center, pictured in the back row.

# Advisory Group Holds First Meeting

An important step forward in the development of new social, economic and rehabilitation services for Montana's 70,000 over 65 citizens was

## *Butte is Chided For Shortages In Sr. Housing*

Butte, usually considered the seat of civic spirit in Montana, came in for some chiding recently because of its lack of adequate low cost housing for senior citizens.

"Why haven't the civic groups seen the critical need and taken action?" asked Paul Quinn, housing assistance director.

Quinn said Butte needs at once a minimum of 300 to 400 housing units and "hardly anyone in Butte seems to care."

The housing crisis peaked in January when fire underwriter regulations forced the eviction of 32 persons, most of them old and poor, from the old Miners Bank Building on West Park Street.

"Right now," Quinn said, "when we can find housing for them we are moving them from substandard housing to substandard housing."

Butte has only one public housing project for senior citizens, Highland View manor, which has 60 units and 101 persons on the waiting list.

"We simply don't have the housing for the elderly poor," Quinn said, and "the federal people don't recognize the fact."

taken in Helena late in March when the Advisory Committee of the State Aging Services Division held its initial meeting.

Chairman Barclay Craighead opened the meeting by pointing out that under President Nixon's Aging Program substantial new funds would be allocated to the state.

Lyle Downing, State Aging Administrator, told the committee that their assistance would be needed in expanding services throughout the state.

Members of the agency

staff described their activities to the committee. Committee members also expressed their views on what is needed to establish a better life for older persons.

The members of the advisory committee besides Mr. Craighead are Dr. John S. Anderson, Helena; Howard Ellsworth, Helena; Mrs. Roberta Lee, Florence; Dr. John W. McMahon, Helena; Mrs. Leland H. Page, Philipsburg; Colin Raff, Butte; Claude D. Williams, Missoula; E. S. Haines, Helena, Gladys Makela, Helena, and Clyde Jarvis, Great Falls.



**ADVISORY GROUP MEETS** — The Advisory Committee of the State Aging Services Division held an organizational meeting in Helena recently. The committee serves in a consultant capacity to the state aging administrator. Shown clockwise from the left: Jack L. Tucker, assistant aging administrator; Lyle Downing, administrator; Barclay Craighead, advisory committee chairman; Minna Miller, secretary; Claude D. Williams, Missoula, and Dr. John W. McMahon, Helena. With their backs to the camera: E. S. Haines, Helena; Clyde Jarvis, Great Falls, executive director of the Farmers Union, and Gladys Makela, Helena.

Unused Aids Sought

# University Operates Hearing Program

If you know of a hearing aid lying around unused, even if it's out of order, it could mean a lot to someone handicapped by deafness.

Working under a federal grant, the Speech and Hearing Clinic of the University of Montana at Missoula, cooperating with the American Association of Retired Persons, is working to get unused hearing aids to those who need them.

The AARP collects the aids

and turns them over to the clinic which tests them and has them repaired if they are not working. When the aids are functional, they are permanently lent to persons whose hearing defects match the capabilities of the aids.

The project, with \$22,510 federal funding and \$13,648 local matching funds, has been in operation since Jan. 1.

The clinic has tested 31 persons under the grant and fitted nine aids. Another seven aids

are available for fitting, according to Darrell Micken, clinical audiologist at the clinic.

So far, he said, the AARP has received 42 aids, 16 of which were functional after repair. "We got some real antiques," he said.

There is no shortage of applicants to receive the aids. In fact, Micken said, "We're swamped."

News of the program has spread all over the state by word of mouth, he said, pointing out that the clinic can only service residents of the Missoula area.

Nevertheless, if you know of an unused hearing aid in any condition, somewhere there might be somebody who could use it. Donated hearing aids should be sent to Claude D. Williams, 103 Mary Avenue, Missoula, Mt., 59801.

## Vets Lined Up For GI Dividends

Many Montana veterans of the world wars will receive increased dividends on their GI insurance ahead of time this year.

Most of the checks, averaging \$68 for World War II veterans and \$135 for World War I veterans, will be mailed by the end of May, according to the VA.

The dividends will go to World War II veterans holding Service Life Insurance, and World War I veterans with U.S. Government Life Insurance policies. No dividends were announced for holders of other policies.

Of the \$286 million being distributed in the U.S., \$265 million will go to World War II veterans, who outnumber veterans of the original Great War by 25 to 1.



**TALKING IT OVER**—Mrs. Roberta Lee, Florence, and Claude D. Williams, Missoula, members of the State Division on Aging Advisory Committee are shown at a recent meeting of the group in Helena, discussing new phases of program development. Mrs. Lee is a former manager of Western Care Nursing Home in Helena, and Mr. Williams is an official of the American Association of Retired Persons in Missoula.



Claude D. Williams

# Transportation Gap Stymies Experiment

Transportation problems in the vast five-county area surrounding Glasgow may prove unsolvable at anything resembling a reasonable cost, according to Gertrude Davis, District SRS Director in Glasgow.

An experimental social service delivery system at work in the area is "completely stymied" by the transportation problem, she said.

The experimental project was conceived to determine whether social services could be delivered effectively at reasonable cost to a "very rural" population such as that in the Glasgow area.

Miss Davis commented on the program as she and other officials were working on applications for next year's fund-

ing. The project was scheduled to run until July, 1974, but is funded one year at a time. Funds for the first year, ending July, 1972, totaled \$441,000.

"I couldn't really say we accomplished an awful lot, although we've made some pretty fair beginnings," she said of the project.

The main problem in the area is transportation, and it is the toughest one to solve, she said. Because of the long distances and sparse population, public transportation is too expensive. Home aides and homemakers are hauling some people around under the project, she said, adding that no long range transportation solution seems feasible.

Other developments under the project are more promising. For example, workers are helping set up a halfway house for recovering alcoholics in Glasgow, and cooperating with the ministerial association in Wolf Point to determine the feasibility of a Senior Citizen Center in the area.

Social services under the project are available to both low and middle income persons, and Miss Davis said 43 per cent of the people helped have been non-welfare cases. The service project also provides the usual welfare type services such as visiting nurses and homemakers, foster homes, and transportation to medical facilities.



**MISSOULA SENIOR CITIZENS** got a boost recently when the above group from the Kathleen Walford Senior Citizens Center in Missoula visited the Aging Services Office in Helena. From left are Mark Ballheim, John Manning, Harold Manicke, executive director of the center; Larry Ryan, Willard Thompson, and Claude Williams.

## Publication Available On Isolation of Aged

A new publication called "Let's End Isolation" has been prepared by the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped for free distribution. It gives information about service programs and opportunities for the elderly.

Persons interested in obtaining copies should address their request to Information Division, Administration on Aging, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201.

Nearly 19.7 million Americans 65 and over have signed up for the voluntary medical insurance part of Medicare.

*Age Discriminators Warned*

# Labor Department Clamping Down

Age discrimination in employment is illegal and anyone refused a job because of advanced age should report it immediately, according to Don Lundhagen, Department of Labor compliance officer in Billings.

Lundhagen said his office spends considerable time "clamping down" on employers who advertise for "a recent college graduate," or "an aggressive young man," since age discrimination is implicit in the ads.

He said his office also has investigated "quite a few" complaints from persons who believe they have suffered discrimination in pay, promotion, or hiring because of their age. Although such discrimination is fairly common, many victims don't report it because "they don't realize they are being discriminated against because of their age, since the employer often tells them they were not hired or promoted for some other reason," according to Lundhagen.

Sex discrimination has caused far more complaints than age discrimination in Montana, he said.

Employers make a big mistake in not going after older workers, he said, pointing out that older workers are more experienced and skilled.

Any employer with more than 25 workers falls under the Age Discrimination Act.

Nationally, it is estimated that one million jobs for workers 40 to 65 were opened through informal discussions between the Labor Department and discriminating employers in fiscal 1971. About 37 million persons, or 44 per cent of the civilian labor force in the U.S. is between 40 and 65 and therefore protected under the act.

Montana is one of the 19 states still lacking a state law against age discrimination.



**Clinton Hess, seated, Associate Regional SRS Commissioner, talks with new employees of the Aging Services Division in Helena. From left are Ken Baldwin, Eastern Field Representative, Daniel Vichorek, Information Officer and Managing Editor of the SRS News, and Steve E. McMahon, Program Officer. Before accepting his new job, Baldwin was director of the Senior Citizen Center in Bozeman. Vichorek worked as a newsman in Billings and Chicago. McMahon taught high school in Alaska, Washington, Nevada, and Montana, and then became a social worker, prior to his current employment.**

# Cheap Advice Offered by Government

Good ideas come cheap from the U.S. Government printing office. Many federally printed pamphlets and booklets on topics of interest to low income and older persons are available free or at low cost.

—A Guide to Budgeting for the Family, 0100-0779, 10c. Steps in developing a budget with charts for estimating income, planning family spending, and recording expenses.

—Planning for the Later Years, 1770-0003, 35c. Comprehensive guide for retirement planning with discussions of income, health maintenance, housing, legal problems, and use of leisure time.

—Caffeine (FDA Fact Sheet) 7700-041, free. What it is, amounts in common beverages and drugs, and use as a stimulant.

—Food: What Farmers Want You to Know About It. 7700-050, free. Reprint of an article, prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, includes a discussion of the nutritional and cost aspects of the nation's food supply.

—Keeping Food Safe to Eat, 0100-1068, 10c. Sanitation and food handling techniques necessary to prevent food-borne illnesses.

—Money-Saving Main Dishes, 0100-0841, 30c. Selection of ingredients, preparation, and recipes for nutritious, economical entrees.

—Some Questions and Answers about Food Additives

(FDA Fact Sheet), 7700-015, free. Most frequently asked questions on composition, uses, and safety.

—Your Money's Worth in Foods, 0100-1170, free. Guide for budgeting, menu planning, and shopping for best values. Tables for comparing portion costs of various forms of food and package sizes.

—Conserving the Nutritive Values in Foods, 0100-0869, 25c. Methods of selection, storage, and preparation of food to prevent the loss of nutritive values.

—Diet and Arthritis, 1701-0033, 10c. Importance of professional guidance in special dietary problems and a warning against promoters of phony cures.

—Facts about Nutrition, 1740-0108, 35c. The relationship of good nutrition to health, sources of essential nutrients, sample menu plans, and nutrition in weight control, pregnancy, infancy, and old age.

—Food Guide for Older Folks, 0100-0827, 10c. For persons over 60 years of age, information on meal planning, buying, and preparing foods to assure adequate nutrition.

—Some Questions and Answers about Dietary Supplements (FDA Fact Sheet). Most frequently asked questions on multi-vitamin and multi-mineral preparations and on enriched and fortified foods.

—Bargain? Freezer Meats, 1800-0026, 10c. Warning

against deceptive advertising in the sale of freezer meats.

—Choosing a Hearing Aid, 1791-0057, 15c. Consideration in selection, types and models.

—Hearing Aids — Veterans Administration News Release, 7700-005, free. Results of brand name testing.

—Self Medication (FDA Fact Sheet), 7700-025, free. Responsibility of individual using non-prescription medicines. Dangers of over-use and of combining medicines.

—Some Questions and Answers about Medicines (FDA Fact Sheet), 7700-025, free. Quality of over-the-counter drugs, amounts to buy, and storage information. Effectiveness of weight reduction pills.

—Minigardens for Vegetables, 0100-0821, 15c. For the home gardener with limited planting space, instructions for growing vegetables in containers; includes information on selection, planting, and care.

—Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents, 7700-047, free. Describes benefits in education, insurance, loans, medical care, employment, burial, and other veterans' benefits.

—Cancer, What To Know, What To Do About It, 7700-037, free.

All publications are available from: Consumer Product Information, Washington, D.C. 20407. Those ordering should include the catalog number of the publication desired.

## Wide Ranging Bills Introduced

# Senior Power Rampant in Congress

Senior Power is making itself felt in Congress, where a recent count indicated 29 bills affecting the aged were being considered.

—HEALTH—S-882 asks provision of household aide services under Medicare. S-1827 would provide protection

against retroactive denial of Medicare payments.

—RESEARCH — S-887 and HR-3336 would establish a national institute of gerontology.

—RETIREMENT — S-606 would guarantee a \$100 minimum annuity for federal retirees. HR-6444 asks a 10 per

cent hike in railroad retirement annuities.

—TAXATION — HR-1389 would allow tax credits and refunds for persons over 65 who own or rent a home.

—TRANSPORTATION — S-1808 would grant reduced air fares for Seniors.

—VETERANS — S-1597 would allow social security increases without affecting eligibility for veteran's pensions.

Other bills are under consideration which deal with a wide range of other Senior Citizen interests.

One major bill was Senator Frank Church's Action on Aging Act. This bill asks establishment of an independent Office on Aging at the White House level to be headed by an adviser on aging appointed by the President. An advisory council would assist the Aging office in a wide variety of capacities.

The Administration on Aging would be upgraded by placing it under the direction of an assistant secretary on aging instead of only a commissioner, as is now the case.

The Older Americans Act would be extended for two years, including the Community Programs on Aging, Area-wide Model Projects, Research, Training, RSVP, and Foster Grandparents. Similar bills have been introduced in the House.

## Unbidden Fame Comes and Grows

International recognition has been not only unbidden but unavoidable for Mrs. Bertha Crawford, 61, a social worker in the Miles City district office of the Social and Rehabilitative Service Department.

While insisting she doesn't deserve it, Mrs. Crawford admits she is listed in Who's Who of American Women; 2,000 Women of Achievement; and is scheduled for listing next year in Who's Who in the West.

"I'm just a run-of-the-mill social worker," Mrs. Crawford protests, insisting that many other women have jobs far more demanding and difficult than her own work with adoptions and day care centers in the ten county Miles City district.

She says her fame began two or three years ago when the publishers of Who's Who of American Women sent her a form and some of her biographical information they had collected, asking that she check the information for accuracy and return it. The re-

quest for her cooperation was only a formality, the publisher said, and she would be listed with or without her advice and consent.

Later she received similar forms from Who's Who in the West and 2,000 Women of Achievement, the latter a London publication listing outstanding women from all over the world.

Satisfaction at being listed in publications listing only women is limited, Mrs. Crawford says, but her inclusion in Who's Who in the West is different.

"That's the one to be proud of," she said, pointing out that listees apparently were chosen for their achievements without regard to sex.

Mrs. Crawford, a social worker since 1959, says she "just loves" her work, but denies doing anything special.

Could be, but her co-workers suggest that a poll of the children Mrs. Crawford has helped would disclose agreement with all those publishers that she is a "who" of more than ordinary stature.

# Surgery Augurs Hope for Arthritis

A surgical breakthrough promises a new lease on life to many persons with serious hip troubles.

An article in Modern Maturity magazine notes that a Brit-

ish surgeon, Dr. John Charnley, developed a technique for replacing deteriorated hip joints with a new ball-and-socket metal joint cemented to the healthy bone with plastic.

This surgery is most commonly performed on persons severely disabled by arthritis or improperly healed fractures. In the United States there have been more than 6,000 such operations in less than two years with more than 95 per cent success.

Dr. Charnley explains that the hip is a simple ball and socket joint with the thigh bone ending in a round ball which rotates in the matching bony cup of the pelvis or hip. In the operation, the ball part of the joint is replaced with a highly polished metal ball. A shaft attached to the ball is cemented to the thigh bone, and a metal or plastic cup made to accept the metal ball attached to the hip. The two parts then are joined just as in a natural hip joint.

Dr. Roderick H. Turner, one of the American doctors who performs the new procedure, said it is "one of the most significant milestones in the entire history of surgical restoration of the arthritic patient."

Once the incision has healed there is no pain, and patients with the artificial hips may engage in any activity except contact sports. Those with sedentary jobs can return to work in about a month, and laborers in three or four months.

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Farmers get social security credit for years in which their net profits are \$400 or more or their gross profits are \$600 or more.



**FOLLIES BOOKED**—The Helena Civitan Club has reached an agreement with the Aging Services Division to sponsor the Sun City Follies, a national road show, during the fourth annual Governor's Conference on Aging. The show will be staged September 12 in the Helena Civic Center Auditorium. Pictured above is Bruce Who, star of the Follies, which originated on a Johnny Carson television show. Who and Mrs. Winifred Nelson, 76, are shown at rehearsal. Richards H. Merley, Civitan president, is in the process of naming committees to handle arrangements for the production.

Sharp Tongue at 91

## Across 9 Decades: Jeanette Rankin

At the age of 91, Jeanette Rankin still listens to a different drummer.

But then, as Miss Rankin explained recently to Montana's Constitutional Convention delegates, she never was very good at doing what more timid souls expected of her. Born near Missoula in the Montana Territory in 1880, she was graduated from the University of Montana in 1902, and immediately began campaigning throughout the Northwest for women's rights at a time when young people, and especially women, were supposed to be seen but not heard, she told the delegates.

Due in part to her efforts, Montana voters approved women's suffrage in 1914. Two years later, following a campaign on horseback, Jeanette Rankin was elected to Congress.

### In Congress

In Congress, Miss Rankin ran head-on into the two issues she felt most strongly about, war, and women's rights. She soon developed a national reputation as a fighter for her beliefs.

With tremendous satisfaction, she saw the women's suffrage amendment come before Congress, and she became, as she told the Con-Con, "the only woman ever to vote to give women the vote."

A turning point in her career came when Congress was asked to approve U.S. entry

into World War I. Miss Rankin, along with 49 others, voted against the move, although her negative vote amounted to political suicide, considering the pro-war hysteria then sweeping the country.

### A dupe of the Kaiser

Responding to her 'no' vote, the Helena Independent said Miss Rankin was "a dagger in the hands of the German propagandists, a dupe of the Kaiser, a member of the Hun army in the United States, and a crying school girl who did not have the womanhood to vote for war against a tribe of barbarians, a war for the freedom of all people forever."

As a holder of unpopular beliefs, Miss Rankin was politically out of favor, and was twice defeated for the U.S. Senate.

By 1940, the times had caught up with her, and she was elected to Congress on an anti-war platform. After Pearl Harbor, she again voted against U.S. entry into World War, this time casting the sole opposing vote.

Once more relegated to obscurity, Miss Rankin dropped from public view until the rising tempo of the 1960s caught up with her old refrain of more rights for women, no more war. President John F. Kennedy said she was "one of the truly courageous women of American history."

Mrs. Martin Luther King, Jr.,

said Miss Rankin "is the endurance symbol of the aspirations of American women."

Once more in the popular eye, Miss Rankin was found dividing her time between her ranch in Montana and her farm in Georgia. On her Georgia place she lived in the old servant quarters shack, while the much larger main house was occupied by her Negro tenant. The shack had no plumbing until about four years ago, and Miss Rankin pumped her water by hand from a nearby well.

She explained that the cost of installing plumbing was about the same as the price of a one-way ticket to India, and she preferred the latter.

### Anger at neglect of aged

Angered at the neglect of the aged in Georgia, she financed construction of a small apartment complex on her property to house aging wom-

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Jeanette Rankin

# Rankin Still Rankles

en, whom she referred to as "unemployed homemakers."

In her speech to the Con-Con, the militant nonagenarian demonstrated that four score and eleven years have dulled neither her tongue nor her wit.

She accused the national leadership of considering the population of Montana "expendable," and pointed out that the hundreds of missile silos buried in the state place it squarely in the bulls-eye of any enemy atomic attack.

Further, she said, echoing her 1916 platform, there is nothing to be gained by killing young men in war. The women's liberation movement left her "delighted," although she admitted worrying initially that the movement was behind the times, making the same old demands she began making soon after the turn of the century.

For her own part, Miss Rankin said, if she had her life to live over she'd do the same

things again, "but this time I'd be nastier."

Asked about the rumor she might run again for Congress, Miss Rankin noted she still has voting residence in the western district, and concluded, "I may have to run so I have someone to vote for."

Her concern of the moment, she told the delegates, was a method she helped devise to provide direct election of the president by the voters, rather than by the electoral college.

In this day of computers, she explained, there is no reason why any number of candidates should not run for the presidency, rather than only one from each party.

## Off to New York

But the delegates, who averaged a mere 50 years of age, only shook their heads. Miss Rankin's idea was too far ahead of the times for them. So she explained to them as well as she could, and then she was off to New York, to address the National Organization of Women, and to appear on the NBC Television Today Show, to further explain the wave of the future.

If history continues to repeat, society may some day catch up to where Jeanette Rankin is today, but by that time, she will again have moved on ahead.

The average social security death benefit amounts to \$242.



**THEY HAVE A PLAN**—Three members of the University of Montana Department of Social Science Research are pictured outlining a plan for developing area-wide programs for the state Aging Services Division. They are: Alice Sterling, Arnold Brown (center), and Dr. Raymond Gold.

## Seniors Are Big News In Townsend Paper

Senior Citizens are big news in Townsend.

During March and early April, the weekly Townsend Star printed seven articles totaling 44 column inches concerning a community effort to build eight units of Senior Citizen housing in Townsend.

Cost of the units is estimated at \$80,000, of which 98 per cent will be a 50-year FHA loan, with two per cent local matching.

The Star reported at length the progress toward raising the \$1,600 in Townsend. The JayCees, the Chamber of Commerce, and a bank made substantial donations, and Townsend Senior Citizens sponsored a box social to raise funds.

Construction of the units is planned for this summer, with occupancy possible in the fall.

This is the first in a series of articles on Montana Senior Citizens who have lived eventful lives and still are going strong. If you would like to nominate someone as the subject of one of these articles, write briefly the background of your nominee and send it to the Managing Editor, SRS News, 715 Fee St., Helena, Mt., 59601.

# Baker Volunteers Staffing Job Center

Members of the Baker Senior Citizens Center have embarked upon a worthwhile project to serve residents of Baker and the surrounding area.

A meeting held in February of this year by the Eastern Montana Committee for Rural Development pointed out the need for a community job center. The Baker Senior Citizens group immediately recognized this as an opportunity to become involved in a meaningful project and at the same time provide a needed community service.

Office space has been made available in the new Senior Center in downtown Baker. The Committee for Rural Development has furnished a job desk and files. The telephone service is being provided by the Baker Chamber of Commerce.

Organization and guidance in setting up files and operation was provided by C. R. Cunningham, manager of the Miles City office of the Montana State Employment Service. The operation is patterned after the State Agency and operates in conjunction with the Miles City local office.

The Placement Service became functional early in April and while there has been insufficient time to evaluate the results, both employers and job seekers are taking advantage of the service.

The job center is staffed entirely by volunteers of the

Senior Citizens Center and is open for business five days a week from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.

The degree of success is attributable to a great extent to the excellent publicity given the operation by the Baker radio station and the local

newspaper, The Fallon County Times.

Members of the Baker Senior Citizens Center are to be congratulated on their foresight and their dedication to serving their community.

## Carkulis Notes

Social instability is increasing in Montana and contributing to increased dependence on public aid, even though the population is remaining more or less stable, according to Theodore Carkulis, head of the state's Social and Rehabilitation Services.

Carkulis said, for example, that ADC, Aid to Dependent Children, has been increasing steadily since mid-1968, for a number of reasons.

Among the causes, he said, is an increased divorce rate, an increase in younger people of child bearing age, and greater knowledge of the availability of the program.

ADC payments go to families with children who have been deprived of the support of one or both parents be-

## ADC Increase

cause of death, disability, or continued absence.

Within the last two years the number of families on ADC has increased by 2,250, up to 6,335, Carkulis said. ADC payments in April totaled \$859,179, up \$297,170 from the April 1970 total of \$562,009. April financial aide averaged \$135.62 per family, or \$41.65 per person, about the same as in April 1970.

Other aid in April included \$174,875 in old-age assistance for 3,108 persons; \$238,091 went to 2,870 disabled persons; 1,295 persons got general assistance totaling \$81,859; and 174 needy blind got \$13,588. Medical assistance payments came to \$1,091,528 for the month, Carkulis reported.

## Funding of New Centers Continuing

Prospects for Montana's 130,000 Senior Citizens continue to improve as more communities open and develop Senior Citizen Centers.

Since the publication of the March SRS News, Centers have been funded in Forsyth, Dillon, and White Sulphur Springs.

Other towns preparing ap-

plications for funds include Shelby, Cut Bank, Chester, Valier, Conrad, Stanford, Culbertson, Boulder, and Red Lodge, all of which are expected to complete their applications soon.

Funding of these Centers will bring to 54 the total of federally funded Centers in the state.

## Nine Out of Ten Jobs Covered

# Fine Social Security Points Explained

Most men who reach age 65 in 1972 can collect monthly social security checks even if they have worked as little as five and one-fourth years in jobs covered by social security. Women who reach 65 in 1972 generally can get monthly retirement checks after only four and one-half years or more of work.

You earn social security retirement payments by credit for work you've done beginning in 1937, the year social security started, a social security spokesman said. To be eligible for retirement benefits, a man needs three-fourths of a year more work credit than a woman, he said.

Social security work credit is measured in calendar quarters—January - March, April-June, July-September, or October-December.

Most employees get credit for a quarter of work if they are paid \$50 or more anytime in that quarter for work covered by social security the spokesman said. Most self-employed people get social security credit for four quarters

in any year their annual self-employment net income is \$400 or more.

Today, more than nine out of ten jobs in paid employment and self-employment are covered or eligible for coverage under social security.

To be eligible for social security retirement benefits, the spokesman said, a man needs, at a minimum, quarters of work credit equal to the number of years between 1950 and the year he reaches 65. So, if he reaches 65 in 1972, he needs at least 21 quarters of work credit—or five and one fourth years.

A woman who reaches 65 in 1972 is eligible for retirement benefits if she has at least 18 quarters of social security work credit—four and one half years.

Eligible workers can begin collecting their full social security retirement benefits at 65 or reduced benefits at 62. Wives, young children and dependent husbands can also get monthly social security payments based on the worker's benefit, the spokesman said.

Quarters of work credit help to determine your eligibility for social security retirement benefits—but they do not affect the amount of your monthly check, the spokesman said. The benefit amount is based on your average earnings in work covered by social security over a set period of time.

Social security now pays \$2 billion a month in cash retirement benefits to 17 million people—thirteen and one half million retired workers and their families. The average monthly check to retired workers is \$136.

Nearly everyone 65 and over is eligible for Medicare, which is also administered by the Social Security Administration of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

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The average income of 278,000 practicing physicians in the U.S. exceeded \$50,000 in the year ending July 1, 1971, according to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.



Address all communications to Aging Services Division, 715 Lee St., Helena, Montana 59601



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